MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXIII. WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1807. Number 1129

Advertisement,

[illegible]NGALORE RACES.

WILL Commence on Monday, the 6th July and be continued on the Wednesdays and Fridays following: Horses to be entered with Lieut. Parsons, Clerk of the course, on or before the 3d of the same Month.

W. BLUNDELL, TREASURER.

Bangalore Cantonment, May 23, 1807.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application was this day made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, on the Ecclesiastical side for Letters of administration to the Estate and Effects of MAXWELL THOMPSON, late a Surgeon in the Service of the Hon. the United East India Company on the Madras Establishment Deceased, to be granted to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Supreme Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th and 40 years of His present Majesty Chapter 79th Section 21st.

GILBERT RICKETTS, PROCTOR.

Fort St. George, 26th May 1807.

Calcutta Town Hall Lottery,

MESSRS. Harington and Co. have for Sale Tickets in the fourth Town Hall Lottery, which may be had on application at their Office at 31 Pagodas each.

To be Sold.

A CORNETCY,

IN HIS MAJESTY'S 22d Regiment of Light Dragoons,

Application to be made to Messrs. Harington and Company.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE, TO THE NORTHWARD, AS FAR AS VIZAGAPATAM.

THE KETCH ISABELLA, Captain Manoel da Roza, *Will sail on or about the 10th of June next.*

Apply to her Commander at the Custom House, or at the Moor Street, No. 20.

Madras, 25th May, 1807.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE.

THE BRIG FLOWER, CAPT. WIL. GOVERTS, WILL SAIL

FOR COLOMBO

ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF JUNE, *FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,* APPLY TO THE COMMANDER *AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE*

Or at Moor Street, No. 20.

LOTTERY OF *CHINA GOODS,* OTTER OF ROSES, AND TIMBER.

NOTICE is hereby given that the drawing of the 1st Class of the above Lottery being postponed, will positively take place on the 15th of June next, at the house of No. 109, Armenian Church Street, where Tickets may be had for Purchase as usual.

CARBONELL'S CLARET.

MESSRS. BINNY and DENNISON, have received a consignment of a few Chests, which will be sold, in single Chests, at 12Pags. per dozen.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON

On WEDNESDAY next, the 4th June, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, *A SERVICEABLE*

POST CHAISE,

TOGETHER WITH A PAIR OF STRONG GREY HORSES, AND *HARNESS.*

May be viewed on application at the AUCTION ROOM.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON,

AT THE NAVAL STORE HOUSE *NEAR THE BEACH,*

On and after Thursday, the 11th of June next, AT 11 O'CLOCK. SUNDRY ARTICLES OF *Condemned & Unserviceable*

NAVAL STORES,

LANDED FROM HIS MAJESTY'S SQUADRON IN INDIA,

A LIST of the whole may be seen on application at my Office, and at the Auction Room.

Conditions of Sale;

A Deposit of 10 per cent. to be made at the time of Sale on the Amount of each Lot, and the whole to be taken away in three days after the day of Sale; otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and the Articles remain the property of the Crown.

HENRY HALL, *Acting Naval Officer.*

H. M. Naval Office, MADRAS, *11th May, 1807.*

For Sale on Commission.

BY J. BRANSON,

	P.	F.	C.
A PATENT flute in a case complete by Clementi, with Extra Keys,	20	0	0
Two pair of Neat silver curry dishes, and covers, - per pair,	70	0	0
A very Elegant Table Desert and Tiffin Service of Blue and white Grecian Liquid china containing 317 Pieces,	250	0	0
A Remarkably Light Single barrel'd gun by Nock made to order, in a case compleat - -	50	0	0
Excellent Brandy per Gallon, -	1	0	0
Gin, - - do. -	0	22	0
Gledstanes and Nisbett's Claret, per doz.	9	22	0
Europe Tongues, - - each	1	11	0
Bengal Briskets, - each	1	22	0
Do. Round, - do.	1	22	0
Sauces of Sorts, - per dozen,	5	0	0
Large Bottles of Brandy fruit each,	2	0	0
Spermaciti Candles per maund, of 25 lb.	10	0	0
Excellent Arrack per League,	33	0	0
Bengal Boots, - per pair,	3	22	0
Black and Brown Hessian boots (Hoby,) per pair, - -	8	0	0
Military, do. do. per pair,	9	0	0
Jockey, do. do. do.	7	22	0
One pair of Pier Glasses in Burnished Frames, 3 Feet 7 Inches, by 2 Feet,	50	0	0
Windsor Soap in Squares, per Dozen,	1	0	0
Ladies Straw, and Chip Bonnetts and Hats, each, -	4	0	0
Children's Beaver Hats, each,	2	0	0

A Small assortment of Neat cut Glass, Long Cloths, Punjums and fine Izreas fresh from the Loom.

A Small Quantity of Tin Ware, AND OTHER ARTICLES.

TO LET.

A SETT OF

ATTIC ROOMS

IN THE *Madras Exchange.*

ALSO

THE LOWER ROOMS, LATELY OCCUPIED BY *THE MADRAS BANK*

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, By FAURE and HEEFKE, junr. AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM, On FRIDAY next, the 29th Instant, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

SIXTY Dozens of English Claret,—Thirty-five Dozens of Portwine,

Furniture Consisting of,

A set Blackwood Dining Table with round Ends,—Two ditto side Board,—ditto Cot,—ditto Arm Chairs and Couch to match, &c. &c.

ALSO

A few Kegs of White Lead,

AND

SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, By FAURE and HEEFKE, junr. On FRIDAY the 29th, Instant, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

A NEAT second hand Curricle with a pair of Chesnut Horses and Plated Harness. The property of a Gentleman who has no further use for the Conveyance.

For Private Sale.

By FAURE and HEEFKE, junr.

A FEW Groce of Long Corks at 3¼ Pagodas per Groce.

For Private Sale.

By FAURE and HEEFKE, junr.

AN Elegant four Spring Bandy, with Hood. Lined with Yellow Morocco and Plated joints, 200 Pagodas.

A Dappled Grey Pegue fast Trotter and about 6 years of age, Price 130 Pagodas.

A Handsome Bay Arab Saddle Horse of a Good action, about 6 years of age, Sound and Free from Vice, Price 250 Pagodas.

ENSIGNCY FOR SALE.

TO Be Disposed of an Ensigncy in an old Regiment in this Country, where there are six other vacancies for all of which the first offer will be the Senior—Enquire of Messrs. Harington and Co.

Wanting a Situation.

A PERSON of a respectable Character, well qualified for Business, understands Book-keeping, will have no objection to go to any remote Station from this Presidency if required, and he engages himself to afford satisfaction to his Employers. For particulars enquire of MR. YOUNG, at the *Courier Office*, Fort.

CEYLON COCOA-NUT OIL.

For sale on the Beach, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE

MARINE YARD,

A FEW Casks of the 1st Sort, at the Reduced Price of 19 Pagodas per 160 measures.

Apply to P. Thomson at the Godowns of Messrs. F. Lautour and Co.

Advertisement.

THE Subscribers, & the Representatives of Subscribers to the Childrens Tontine Fund, are requested to meet at Mr. Falconar's apartments, at the Office of the Board of Revenue, on Tuesday next the 2d of June at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Madras, 26th May, 1807.

For Private Sale,

A BROWN MARE, young, and of a good figure, has been used to run in a Bandy—will be sold at the low price of 35 Pagodas, as the Owner has no further use for her. For particulars apply to the Printer of this Paper, Fort St. George.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM, Tomorrow THURSDAY the 28th Instant, SALE TO COMMENCE, AT 10 O'CLOCK

SEVENTEEN Boxes of Stuff for Dyeing.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM, Tomorrow THURSDAY the 28th Instant, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

A QUANTITY of Castile Soap, in Small Boxes.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM, Tomorrow THURSDAY the 28th Instant, SALE TO COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK. AN INVOICE OF

HORSE AND DOG'S MEDICINES.

AT THE SAME TIME, THREE KEGS OF

BARLEY,

Several Sets of BROWN LEATHER HEAD STALLS and REINS,

AND

Sundry Articles of FURNITURE.

ALSO

Several Marquees, one Pole and Baggage Tents.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM, On MONDAY next, the 1st of June, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

TWENTY four brass Mortice Locks, with Hinges, Bolts, &c. complete,

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MAJOR JOHN MACLEAN.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM, On THURSDAY next, the 4th of June, *At 12 o'Clock,*

A HOUSE and Ground with convenient out Offices, situated at Kilpauk, containing seven Cawnies one Ground & 1219 and a half square feet, lately occupied by Captain Marshall.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

For Sale on Commission.

AT MR. POLACKS,

No 4, Stringer's Street,

FINE Coniac Brandy, per Gallon, 1½ Pagoda. Do. in Bottles, per Dozen, 6 Pagodas,

ALSO

Some Excell[illegible]t Brandy in Bottles per Dozen, [illegible]

Advertisement.

TO BE LET AND *Entered upon Immediately.*

THAT Elegant Mansion House, so pleasantly situated on the Bank of the long Tank, lately occupied by Colonel Orr. The House and Offices are in compleat repair, and are well calculated for the reception of a Large Family.

For particulars enquire of Messrs. Hope and Co.

THE COURIER

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1807.

REVENUE AND JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Revenue Department.

Mr. Thomas Watts—Assistant under the Principal Collector in Tanjore and Trichinopoly.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. William Montgomerie—Assistant to the Register of the Zillah Court of Visagapatam.

Late Paris Papers announce, that Bonaparte has notified to the Conservative Senate, that a Matrimonial alliance had been concluded, under his auspices, between his Royal Highness Prince Jerome, and a Princess Royal of the August House of Wurtemberg.

By this marriage, the family of the Bonaparte's may please themselves with the belief, that they become connected by lawful union with the Royal Family of Great Britain; the Princess Royal of England being married to the King of Wurtemberg, whose sister is now married, or proposed to be married, to Jerome Bonaparte. It is some consolation to the pride and feelings of Englishmen to reflect, that as Jerome is already lawfully married, this second union is, and must be considered null and illegal; and to the credit of Jerome, who is passionately fond of his wife, Miss Patterson of Baltimore, in America, the proposal of this match was entirely repugnant to his inclination. He ventured to plead that his hand and his affections were previously engaged. His brother, inexorable to every appeal of nature or justice, gave him the alternative of confinement for life, or immemediate, unconditional submission.

ISLAND OF JAVA.

As Batavia roads, has lately been the field of some Gallant exploits of our British Cruisers; a short account of that valuable and rich Island, may prove interesting to our readers.

" JAVA, is situated to the southward of the Equator. It was supposed by the antients to be uninhabitable, and that the excessive heat rendered the soil arid and incapable of producing the necessary means of subsistence to man.

The excessive heat, is however rendered very tolerable, from the sea and land breezes which prevail more or less throughout the whole year. From the month of July to that of November which is the hottest season, Farnebeit's thermometer is usually from 84 to 90 degrees, during the other months, it seldom falls lower than 76 degrees.

The land and Sea breezes blow every day. The sea breeze, in the Eastern Monsoon which blows from E. N. E. to North, and during the Western Monsoon it extends to N. W. It begins to blow about Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, freshens until afternoon, and decreases towards the evening, and between eight and nine o'clock, it becomes perfectly calm. The land wind begins about midnight or a little before, and continues to blow an hour or two after Sun rise, when it becomes calm, and is succeeded by the sea breeze at the usual hour.

The year is divided into two seasons, the one called the Eastern Monsoon or dry season, and the other the Western monsoon or wet season.

The Eastern or good monsoon begins in the month April or May and ends in September or the beginning of October.

The Western or bad monsoon, begins about the latter end of November, when the wind blows with great violence, accompanied with torrents of rain, which renders the season very unhealthy and causes a great mortality.

For some years past it has been observed at Batavia, that the beginning of the monsoon, becomes more uncertain, so much so, that they cannot confide with any certainty either in its commencement, duration, or end no reason for which has hitherto been assigned.

Java does not possess any rivers of sufficient magnitude for ships, even of a small size, but there are several small rivers that descend from mountains. and discharge themselves into the sea on the Western coast.

The productions of Java are very considerable and of great importance, and w[illegible] the culture of Coffee has been encou[illegible] with considerable advantage; however, its principal production in that of pepper, which is collected on the West side of the Island. The kingdom of Bantam and its dependencies of Lampon &c. produce about six millions of pounds annually. This pepper, held next in estimation to that of Malabar, that obtained at Palambang and Borneo, is of an inferior quality.

Rice, the secondary crop of Java, is produced in great quantities. The Island of Java furnishing thirty millions of pounds for the consumption of Batavia, Ceylon and Banda.

Sugar is also the production of Java, and which is made in great quantities, the province of Jacatra alone, producing thirteen millions of pounds—this sugar used formerly to be sent to the coast of Malabar, Surat and Muscat—the Chinese are almost exclusively employed in the manufacture of Sugar.

Cotton and Indigo, are also cultivated in Java the latter is principally sent to Europe.

The N. E. coast of the Island also produces large quantities of timber for construction of ships, which is sent to Batavia. The Island of Java abounds in all the tropical fruits in great perfection, and particularly the Pumplenose and Mangosteen.

Subscription to the New Native Poor Fund—continued.

	P.	F.	C.
Brought over,	11,789	27	39
Paupiah Braminy.	50	0	0
Ramasawmy Moodeliar,	15	0	0

(*To be Continued.*)

Subscriptions at Calcutta.

Brought over, Sa. Rs.	35,385
Charles Child, Esq.	100
John Rawlins, Esq.	200
F. Pierard, Esq.	500

CALCUTTA, *April* 17, 1807.

Subscriptions at Bombay.

Amount of former Subscriptions,	12900
John Elphinston,	200
Peter P. Travers,	100
Briscoe & Beaufort,	400
Walter Borlase,	100
John Leckie,	100
George Dick,	150
John Fell,	100
William Broughton,	150
Luke Ashburner,	100
William Young,	300
Pestoujee Bomanjee,	200
Monier Williams,	100
Thomas Hardie,	100
James D. Richardson,	100
John Smee,	100
John Pruen,	30
Charles Watkins,	100
Francis Warden,	150
Richard F. Goodwin,	100
Nasserwanjee Manackjee,	500
Nicholas Wade,	60

Arrivals at the Presidency.—Lieutenant Colonel Hare, H. M. 22d Light Dragoons,—Captains J. L. Jones, 3d Regiment N. I.—John Scott, 10th Regiment Bengal N. I.—John Leslie, 5th ditto ditto, and Assistant Surgeon George James Gordon, of the Bengal Establishment,—Lieutenants M'Donald,—George Sheppard, of the Madras European Regiment,—Reid, 12th ditto, —E. Cadogan, 17th ditto,—Waddell, 21st ditto, and W. L. Cane, of H. M. 30th Foot,—Ensigns James Webster, 21st Regiment N. I.—Holmes, 16th ditto,—Crichton, 17th ditto,—Atkins, 18th ditto, and Willows, 25th ditto.

Departures from the Presidency.—Samuel Boutflower, Esquire,—A. E. Obins, Esquire, Private Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor, —Captain Gilbert Waugh, Madras European Regiment, Pondicherry,—Surgeon A. Stewart, Guntoor,—Lieutenant Swinton, 18th Regiment, on Survey,—Lieutenant Charlesworth, Wallajabad, and Cornet John Eden, H. M. 22d Light Dragoons.

Calcutta.

Mr. Bell, Cadet of Artillery, and Messrs. Oliver and Badenach, Cadets of Infantry, are promoted, the former to Lieutenant Fire-worker, and the two last to Ensigns; the dates of their rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Mr. Samuel Nicolson, Assistant Surgeon, having also arrived at the Presidency, and produced the counterpart convenant of his appointment, dated the 6th August 1806, he is admitted to the Service accordingly.

R. PARRY.
Sec. to Govt.

The ship Betsey, belonging to the port, captured and re-captured by her crew, is arrived at the Hon. Company's moorings, at Diamond Harbour, after cutting from two anchors in Balasore Roads. She left Madras on the 3d instant, in company with the Thomas Henchman, which is arrived in the river.

On Thursday arrived off Calcutta, The ship Kitty, Captain W. A. Raper, from Madras, which she left on Saturday morning last; and made pilot's water in the short space of eighty-seven hours.

The James Drummond, Captain G. Hammett, arrived at Diamond Harbour on Friday, from Madras the 2d curt.

A great number of ships were lying in Madras roads; and several ships had arrived from Mangalore with rice, which they purchased there at a very enhanced price:—the price of rice in the bazar at Madras, had fell to seventy-six Pagodas per garce.

On Thursday also arrived off town, the ship Calcutta, commanded by a Nacoda, from Tellicherry, which she left upwards of a month ago.

An American ship arrived in Balasore roads, and took a pilot on board at the same time as the Calcutta, viz. on the 3d instant; no accounts, however, had reached town of her having arrived in the river; we have not ascertained her name but understand that she is from Salem; and is described as a small ship, without a figure-head, and not coppered. She has probably put to sea, from stress of weather.

On Thursday, a small ship, inward-bound, passed Kedgeree, which the post-boat could not board: It is not unlikely, but this vessel may prove to be the American just mentioned.

On Tuesday, came to the H. C. Moorings off Calcutta, the American ship Martha, Captain H. M. Bear, from New York the 24th November, Cape of Good Hope the 25th January, and last from Madras, whence she sailed on the 28th ult.

Several of the grain ships were detained in Madras roads, for want of boats to land their cargoes, the surf ran so high for four days, as to preclude all communication with the shore.

Ten boats, laden with grain, were lost the day before the Martha quitted the roads, and many more had previously met a similar fate.

The day after the Martha left Madras roads, she experienced a very severe gale, from the north-east, which is an uncommon occurrence at this season of the year.

The Fatty Rhomany, with grain, for Madras, has returned from Kedgeree to Calcutta, in consequence of being leaky.

The Lovely Hannah, Captain Henderson, bound to Bombay, proceeding down the river on Tuesday afternoon, grounded a little below the Fort, where she remained till Thursday evening; when fortunately she got off; but has returned to town to be docked.

The Thomas, Captain Wilson, laden for Madras, also returned to Calcutta on Friday, having grounded in proceeding down the river.

On Friday, at two o'clock, was launched from the yards of the Honorable Company's Master Builder at Kidderpore, a beautiful small Vessel, constructed for the service of Government; to be employed in the river. *Ind. Gaz.*

The vessel noticed in the preceding paragraph, as having arrived from Acheen at Madras, brought the pleasing information, that his Majesty's frigate *Terpsichore*, Captain Pellew, had arrived at Acheen. Much alarm had been excited on account of the *Terpsichore*: and, as no accounts had been received respecting her for several months, all hope of her safety had been abandoned.

It appears, that while cruizing in the Straits of Sellair, in company with some others of his Majesty's ships, a strange sail appearing, the signal was made for the *Terpsichore* to give chace. This order was obeyed with such alacrity, that the long-boat with a number of her men, then on shore, were unable to join the frigate. She continued the chace, and was carried so far to the Westward, that from the calms and light winds that prevailed, she in vain endeavoured to regain her station. At length, agreeably to the order in the event of separation, Captain Pellew, stood up to the Northward, on the Eastern Coast of Leuconia, and returned through the China Sea, to the Straits of Sunda, and from thence stood for Acheen.

The latter part of this passage was rendered so tedious by the prevalence of almost incessant calms and light airs, that they were for some considerable time in despair of being able to gain any Port. The officers and crew suffering distress from the want of water and other privations, were daily falling sick, and their number being reduced by those left on shore in the straits of Sellair, they were for some days before they reached Acheen so weakened and reduced, that the *Terpsichore* would have hailed any French frigate as a friend, and strange to tell, submitted without attempting to fire a gun! Some idea may be formed of their distress, from the fact, that on their arrival in the river of Acheen the whole of the people on board, officers and men included, were unable to hand their sails.

Our accounts further mention, that the King of Acheen, on learning the distressed condition of the officers and men on board His Majesty's ship, rendered them every possible assistance, with a promptitude and warmth of hospitality, highly honorable to his own character and grateful to the feelings of humanity.

The *Terpsichore* was to remain at Acheen, till her people were recruited, when she would proceed to Madras.

The severe squall on the evening of the 26th ult. noticed in last Mirror is found to have reached to a very considerable extent. Letters from Rajemahl, Backergunge, Dacca, &c. &c. describe it as having been equally violent as at the Presidency. A great number of boats and native lives were lost on the different branches of the river. We have not heard of the occurrence of any material injury on shore.

Moradabad, April 15, 1807.—" The Northern division of this district is at present so much infested by Tygers, that we daily hear of men, women, children, and cattle falling a prey to that ferocious inhabitant of the Jungle.

" Mr. Lloyd, the Collector of this district has lately made an excursion in that direction, on his annual circuit. This gentleman distinguished for his humanity and domestic good qualities, is also famed in the field, for his address and dexterity, as a Sportsman. At the entreaties of the suffering villagers he has encountered and killed single handed, twenty-eight full grown Tygers, within the short space of one month. Ten of that number be killed in three days, one of which measured 10 feet 4 inches in length, and otherwise in proportion.

" It has been asserted, and Generally supposed that A Tyger never gives chace to a man, unless he be attacked. A very daring instance to the contrary of this assertion lately occured to Mr. Lloyd, who, while taking an evening drive in his buggy, discovered a Tyger of immense size, prowling on the skirts of the Jungle, about two miles from his Camp: Being unarmed, he immediately turned his horse homeward, and upon looking back, discovered the monster making towards him with his speed. Mr. Lloyd continued to retreat, as quickly as his horse could gallop, the Tyger persevering in the pursuit, and was rather gaining ground, when alarmed at the report of a musket fired in the Camp, he gave up the chace and took into an adjoining thicket. Mr. Lloyd went next morning in quest of his foe, and found him not far distant from his hiding place of the former night. The Tyger immediately made towards the Elephant; allowing him to advance till within thirty yards, when Mr. Lloyd, levelled his piece and brought him down with the first shot. " This Tyger measured 9 feet 11 inches in length. [*Asiat. Mir.*

Bombay.

EXTRACTS FROM GENERAL ORDERS.
BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th April 1807.

Resolved, That Captain Dick, of His Majesty's 22d Regiment of Light Dragoon, be appointed Honorary Aid-de-Camp to the Hon'ble the Governor.

Sunday 3d May.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Captain Vans Agnew, Deputy Adjutant General to the Subsidiary Force at Poonah, being desirous of proceeding to Fort St. George on his private affairs, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough for that purpose, for the space of four Months from the date of his embarkation from this Presidency, and to direct that during the absence of Captain Agnew, Lieut. John Mayne, as present Major of Brigade at Poonah act as Deputy Adjutant General to the Subsidiary Force, and Lieutenant Wish, of the Artillery to officiate as Major of Brigade in the room of Lieutenant Mayne.

5th May 1807.

By the Commanding Officer of the Forces.

Assistant Surgeon Trash, is attached to the Battalion of Artillery until further orders.

7th May

Information having been received of the death of Lieutenant Thomas Kerr, of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the following promotions to take place in that Corps, viz.

Seventh Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Samuel W. Wells, to be Lieutenant, vice Swayne promoted,—date of Rank, 3d Oct. 1800.

Ensign James Barclay, to be Lieutenant, vice Kerr, deceased, retaining his original date of Rank do. do.

Senior Cadet on the Supernumerary List, Mr. William Collett, to be Cadet, to be promoted as soon as reported qualified for a Commission.

Information having been received of the death of Captain Randal Cadman, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct the following promotions, to be made in that Corps, viz.

1st Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant Edward Tandy, to be Captain of a Company, vice Cadman-deceased,—date of Rank 23d April 1807.

Lieutenant George Midford; to be Captain Lieut. vice Tandy promoted,—do. do. do.

Ensign Thomas Hake, to be Lieut. vice Midford promoted,—do, do.

Senior Cadet to the Supernumerary List, Acting Ensign James Grant, to be Ensign, vice Hake promoted,— do. do. do.

ROBERT GORDON.
Adjutant General.

On Friday last, a most inhuman Murder was perpetrated at Love Grove,—a young Hindoo Girl of not more than fifteen or sixteen years of age who was sleeping in a small tent near the Bungalow, at Love Grove, was found in the morning removed to a considerable distance from the tent, with her head completely severed from her body—the fatal blow, which was on the back part of the head appears to have been inflicted with a circular instrument, having left a mark similar to the from of the knives made use of by the Bandaries in drawing Toddy. The most diligent inquiry has been set on foot, and from the exertions and vigilance of the police, it is sincerely to be hoped that the perpetrator of this horrid deed may be discovered, and brought to that punishment the enormity of the crime deserves.

On Saturday last, Major GEORGE LLEWELLIN, gave a very splendid entertainment to a numerous circle of his friends at his tents on the Esplanade; the tents consisted of two One Pole tents, connected by a Zeminianah, which rendered them spacious and comodious. At half past seven, dinner was served, and which displayed a profusion of every thing that could gratify the eye or the taste, abounding with every thing good that the season affords:—the various wines were excellent in their kinds, after dinner many loyal and patriotic toasts were drank, and it might be truly said, that Hospitality was the President, and chastened mirth, hilarity and conviviality, the Guests. The company did not part until an early hour, all expressing themselves highly gratified with their hospitable entertainer.

On Saturday morning a ſignal was made for two ſail to the Southward :—they proved to be the Honorable Company's Cruiſers Fury and Ann from a Cruiſe.

Extract of a Letter from Mongbier.

"In paſſing through the Sunderbunds, and up the river to this place, I was aſtoniſhed at the immenſe number of Boats paſſing and repaſſing with Grain and Merchandize. I cannot have ſeen I am ſure ſince I left Calcutta, than 5 or 6 thouſand boats which at 10 men per Boat gives 50 or 60 Thouſand, I therefore calculate that Bengal affords employment to at leaſt, 100,000 Boatmen, excluſive of Behar and Benares, ſo that the whole may be taken at 150,000 Dandies. It is pleaſing to reflect that this extenſive trade and the inhabitants in the Company's Provinces riſes from the peace and ſecurity, they have enjoyed during the laſt 50 years under the Company's Government. Contraſt this with the miſerable ſtate of the Deckkan during the ſame period and at the preſent time, as well as every other country in India under the rule of natives, and it places the adminiſtration of our Government, in the moſt flattering point of view. There, anarchy, confuſion, rapacity, oppreſſion, and all the evils and miſery, which reſult from them. Here peace, ſecurity, wealth, and proſperity, with all the comforts and happineſs that attend them." *Bomb. Gaz.*

On Monday laſt the American Brig Dominic and her cargo were condemned as lawful prize to His Majeſty's Ship Sceptre, Captain Bingham. The grounds of condemnation were that ſhe was when taken ſailing on a voyage from the Iſle of France to Bourbon with a cargo on board ſhipped at Port Napoleon and the whole of which with the exception of a few articles marked A. B. was the property of Frenchmen.

The articles marked A. B. were the property of the owners of the veſſel, a Mr. Boſquet reſident at Philadelphia and a Mr. Dutilh ſtated to be a domiciled ſubject of the United States and an inhabitant of Philadelphia. This latter Gentleman had ſailed from that place on board the Dominic as Supercargo, and the whole management of the veſſel in reſpect to her employment in trade was entruſted to him, as appeared on the depoſitions and in the ſailing inſtructions delivered to the Captain and ſigned by the other part owner Mr. Boſquet.—Mr. Dutilh left the ſhip at Mauritius; but it appeared that he afterwards went to Bourbon, at which place he appears both as the ſhipper of goods from that place and the conſignee of goods from Mauritius. The veſſel when captured had on board an invoice and a bill of lading which the maſter acknowledged in his depoſition to be falſe, inaſmuch as they purported that the whole of the cargo was the property of the ſhip owners by ſtating, that all the articles were marked A. B. and that the goods were not to pay freight being owners property. But theſe papers were not only falſe in reſpect of the property but they were falſe in regard to the deſtination of the veſſel.

The bill of lading ſtated the voyage to be from Mauritius to the Cape of Good Hope, and Philadelphia; the invoice ſtated the ſame voyage, but at the ſame time mentioned that the goods were conſigned to Mr. Dutilh at Bourbon.—But it appeared by ſome letters found on board the Dominic and by another letter, which appears in our columns, and which was invoked from the papers found on board another detained veſſel, that the actual voyage in contemplation was not as yet appeared on the face of the papers, to Bourbon, the Cape and America, but to Bourbon and back again to Mauritius.

We are happy to bear teſtimony to the honorable conduct of the American Conſul at Mauritius in reſpect to this fraudulent attempt of the Dominic to cover enemies property by falſe papers and to protect herſelf by holding out a falſe deſtination. On the Dominics arrival at the Iſle of France, from Bourbon with papers bearing to be for Philadelphia, he ſaid he would have nothing to ſay to the Ship or her papers; that he would conſider her no longer as American, and would procure the crew if they deſired it an opportunity of returning to America. We do this the more willingly becauſe we are led to believe that theſe Gentlemen who fill the ſituation of Conſuls at our enemies ports, are in general but too ready to aid their countrymen in their plans for neutralizing the property of our enemies.

We are happy to find that he was unwilling to ſanction a fraud which while it ſeeks to defeat the rights of the belligerent, tends to injure the trade of the neutral by expoſing his ſhip to the evils of a rigorous and vexatious ſearch, by the cruiſers of the contending powers. For if all confidence in the fidelity of ſhip's papers is done away, the inevitable conſequence will be that every officer who commands a ſhip of war, in order to avoid being the dupe of the neutral's fraud will be obliged to inveſtigate the truth of the papers by ſubjecting the cargo of the ſhip to a minute and rigorous ſearch.

We ſhall always feel a proud gratification in recording the ſucceſsful iſſue of any undertaking planned and accompliſhed by our naval Commanders in theſe ſeas. We feel therefore a proportionable degree of regret in obſerving that the ſyſtem of conſtant cruizing about the iſlands of Mauritius and Bourbon, though carried into as complete effect, as could be accompliſhed by the ſkill, reſolution and perſeverance of the Iſland officers employed, ſhould be ſuffered to have ſcarcely any other effect than that of producing a ſtagnation of trade, and a very conſiderable diſtreſs for proviſions at the Iſland of Mauritius. The miſerable little prizes which our cruizers caſually pick up on that ſtation ſcarcely deſerve to be mentioned amongſt the conſequence of the plan.

They afford but a ſcanty pecuniary reward for the toilſome ſervice of our ſeamen, while the cautious and evaſive conduct of the enemies ſhips of war furniſh but little chance of any recompence from glory.

Experience has proved (as will appear in the ſubſequent extract from a letter dated the Iſle of France) that the co-operation of the Navy by way of previous blockade alone, would moſt eſſentially promote the ſucceſs of any expedition againſt the French Iſlands. Such effects of blockade as thoſe alluded to in the letter in queſtion, involving the peaceable inhabitants in diſtreſs can furniſh no matter of triumph in the eyes of the politican, except as they are calculated to further the ſucceſs of any military meaſures which might be adopted for the reduction of the place.

Extract of a Letter dated 8th November 1806, *Iſle of France, and addreſſed to a Correſpondent at Moſambique.*

"We think proper to inform you that Mr. V. who commands the M——d'A——left this port on the 17th October laſt at ſix in the evening. this Gentleman and his ſupercargo did not think it neceſſary to prolong their ſtay at this place, as intelligence had been received that all apprehenſions of a rupture between England and Portugal had been removed. Mr. V. in quitting this port has incurred the general hatred of our ſettlement He has ill repaid the perſonal attentions and kindneſs which he received and the care which was ſhewn for his concerns. Both he and Mr. De'S. were entertained at our home and treated by us as friends and brothers, without a ſingle intereſted motive to influence us.

At the ſame time that he left the port, there ſailed alſo an American veſſel for America; and another American bound to Bourbon for the purpoſe of bringing hither proviſions which at this time are very ſcarce with us, together with a French veſſel alſo bound for Bourbon. Would you believe, Sir, that this Mr. V. kept lights on board all night and inſtead of taking the courſe which had been pointed out to him, fell in with the enemy cruiſing off our port, whom he viſited and to whom he gave intelligence of the ſailing of the above mentioned veſſels, and that two of them namely one French and one American were going to Bourbon, from which place they had before brought a cargo of wheat to this iſland.

It is evident that nothing more was neceſſary for the Engliſh commander to do than to give chaſe during the night: and we had of courſe the mortification three days afterwards to ſee theſe two veſſels before our port, in poſſeſſion of the enemy, who had captured them about 6 leagues from Bourbon. According to the report of the priſoners who have been landed, Mr. V. did not fail to inform the Engliſh commander of all that was paſſing here. The conduct of this ungrateful man has been the occaſion of a loſs of nearly 90 thouſand piaſters to our unfortunate place, excluſively of the value of the two veſſels. We could not have imagined that Mr. V. would have been guilty of ſuch behaviour. The Capt. General is extremely enraged at him and told me that he ſhould not fail to write to Europe reſpecting him. The continual cruiſing which is kept up round our two ſettlements has occaſioned us the greateſt injury; buſineſs is at a ſtand and our diſtreſs is general. For a long time this place has had no veſſel from the coaſt of Africa."

We are happy to hear that the Earl Spencer and the Sir Stephen Lushington were ſo far advanced on the coaſt as to be out of all danger of being obliged to make the ſouthern paſſage. On the 20th of April theſe ſhips were off Anjengo; we may therefore expect to ſee them in our harbour in a very ſhort time. *Bomb. Cour.*

FROM COBBETT's

POLITICAL REGISTER.

WINDOW TAX ON SCHOOLS.

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD HENRY PETTY.

MY LORD,

I offer no apology, becauſe I deem none neceſſary for addreſſing you on a ſubject, with which the intereſts of truth and virtue, and with theſe the proſperity of every country, are intimately connected. The education of youth has, in every well-conſtituted ſtate, formed a primary object of attention. Every enlightened ſtateſman has regarded the riſing generation, as the growing hopes of his country againſt future years, when he and his contemporaries ſhall have quitted the ſcene, or have been diſqualified by age or infirmity, from the labours of active life. To make proviſion for the proper inſtruction of youth, formed, in the wiſdom of ancient ages, one of the leading objects of the legiſlator's care. My Lord the man, who believes that ignorance is more friendly to virtue and happineſs, than ſcience and philoſophy, is a pitiable fool; he, who through a miſguided policy, obſtructs the liberal education of youth, and the conſequent diffuſion of knowledge, is any thing but a ſtateſman; while the man who would bury them in ignorance that he may the more eaſily enſlave them, is a tyrant of the moſt deteſtable ſpecies—My Lord, you have been lately addreſſed by a body of men, the utility of whoſe labours, and the reſpectability of whoſe profeſſion, as they are univerſally acknowledged, require neither example nor argument to demonſtrate. You have received from them a memorial praying for relief from the extreme preſſure of a tax, which, how juſt ſoever in its abſtract principle, or how equal ſoever in its general operation, becomes, in their caſe an oppreſſive burden. You need not to be informed, my Lord that I allude to the Tax on Houſes and Windows. I will not repeat the arguments, by which the prayers of that Petition came ſo forcibly recommended. Their cogency was admitted by the late Mr. Pitt, who, when the Act of Triple Aſſeſſment took place, granted to that reſpectable body a large abatement. They were admitted by Lord Sidmouth, when he filled the office which you now hold, and from that upright nobleman's juſtice and liberality, we have reaſon to hope for the deſired relief. Nay, my Lord, the extreme ſeverity of the tax, as it affects the maſters of Boarding Schools, is admitted by your ſelf. Indeed, where is the man, who after examining the caſe with the leaſt attention, will not acknowledge it? Is it not a monſtrous iniquity, that the maſter of a boarding ſchool, becauſe he profeſſionally occupies a large houſe, of which but a ſmall part is appropriated to his own private accommodation, ſhall be taxed equally with the man of opulence, occupying a houſe of the ſame dimenſions?—Does it conſiſt with the principles of common juſtice, that an additional aſſeſſment on houſes and windows ſhall take from the former, I ſhall ſay one-tenth, while it takes from the latter not a two-hundredth part of his revenue?—My Lord, you cannot be ignorant that the neceſſary effect of war is the enhancement of the price of proviſions; and that this circumſtance operates on every maſter of a boarding ſchools as a very heavy tax. You are not ignorant, for the fact has been demonſtrated to you by every evidence of which it is capable, that the profits of a boarding ſchool have by various cauſes been conſiderably reduced. Nor, need I ſay, that theſe profits though earned by a ſpecies of labour, which above all others exhauſts the ſtrength both of body and of mind, were at no time ſuch as to promiſe an early retirement from the profeſſion, with even a ſcanty independence. It is not to be diſſembled, my Lord that the maſters of boarding ſchools have raiſed their terms; but it is equally certain, that this increaſe is far from affording them full indemnification. Hence ariſes a double evil; for not only is education rendered leſs acceſſible to the middle and lower orders of the community, which is an evil certainly of no common magnitude, but men of competent talents and induſtry are diſcouraged from engaging in this profeſſion, by the ſcantineſs of the recompenſe, compared with the arduous labour which attends it. Is it wiſdom, my Lord, in any legiſlator to aggravate theſe evils? Does that man conſult the intereſts of humanity, or does he deſerve the name of ſtateſman, who would curtail the humble remuneration of thoſe, by whom chiefly the riſing generation are trained to habits of virtue and induſtry? There is none ſo deplorably ignorant as to maintain the affirmative.—Now my Lord, when it is conſidered that you admit the extreme ſeverity of the tax in queſtion as affecting the maſters of Boarding Schools, it will naturally be inquired, why the deſired relief was not granted? Your Lordſhip's has, I ſhould rather ſay your Lordſhip's ſecretary, aſſigned a reaſon as irreconcileable with the principles of equity and common ſenſe, as it is repugnant to the dictates of a liberal and enlightened policy. It was anſwered, "that you could not grant the prayer of the petition, becauſe it would open a door to ſimilar applications." Becauſe it might open a door to ſimilar aplications, becauſe another alſo may prefer his claim! Or is the revenue to be ſuſtained by iniquity and oppreſſion? The idea is monſtrous. Had you told us, that our complaint was, in your judgment, ill founded: had you ſaid, that the tax did not, in your apprehenſion, preſs on us more ſeverely than others, whatever opinion we might have formed of your underſtanding, we might at leaſt have reſpected your regard for juſtice, and ſhould have ſilently lamented, that our application had been defeated by an unfortunate, but conſcientious difference of opinion. But you admit the facts on which our petition is grounded, you admit, that the tax preſſes on us with extreme ſeverity, but you will not it is ſaid, grant us relief, becauſe others alſo may prefer their claim. "O let not this be "told in Gath; let it not be publiſhed in the ſtreets of Aſkelon."—You may boaſt indeed my Lord, the ſingular merit of attempting to introduce a tax, which though not new, had it paſſed in the form, in which you at firſt propoſed it, by paying little or no regard to a diverſity of condition, would have outraged every feeling of humanity and juſtice. The widow, ſubſiſting on a ſlender income, which ſhe cannot improve, the father of a numerous family toiling hard to earn them bread, and to give them that education, which may one day render them uſeful members of ſociety, formed no objects of your Lordſhip's commiſeration, when you firſt introduced your celebrated Budget. Never, I believe, did a miniſter acquit himſelf more wretchedly in his financial projections than you my Lord. And it may be affirmed, without the fear of contradiction, that your conduct in this reſpect, has done more to deſtroy the popularity of the preſent miniſtry, than all their wiſe and patriotic counſels will be able to repair. The people, my Lord, are not ſo blind as to be incapable of diſtinguiſhing between what is unequal, between what is ſimply heavy, and what is abſolutely oppreſſive.——Your years, my Lord, which are yet few, cannot have imparted to you much experience. In the ſtrength of your colleagues you are now ſtrong. Age will, it is hoped, mature your talents into wiſdom and ſagacity. Then you will learn, what conſideration is due to diverſity of condition, and that in impoſing taxes, not efficiency only, but alſo equity demands your regard. You will learn that, though it be impoſſible to adjuſt the burthen to the ability of every individual, yet to approximate as near as poſſible to this adjuſtment, while it beſpeaks the ſuperior talents of the financier, is at once wiſdom, juſtice, and ſound policy.—My Lord, it is rumoured that you intend to reſign your office Whether this be, or be not, "a conſummation "devoutly to be wiſhed," I will not preſume to determine. Certain it is, that not a few would piouſly join with you in a *nunc dimittis*. Whatever be your determination on this ſubject, ſuffer me to adviſe you in your financial ſchemes to liſten to reaſon, not to influence; to argument, not to authority. Let your reſiſtance be founded in juſtice, otherwiſe your firmneſs becomes obſtinacy. When you concede, (remembering the Iron Tax,) let your conceſſion be to reaſon and pure conviction, not to ſelfiſh clamour; to the complaints of honeſt induſtry, and not to the claims of avaricious opulence.—I have the honour to be yours. &c.——G.

Miſcellaneous Extracts.

Mr. Bowyer of the Hiſtoric Gallery, Pall Mall, had the honor a few days ſince, to preſent to his Majeſty, at Windſor, a tranſlation of the Scriptures into the Bengallic language. This very arduous and intereſting tranſlation has, we underſtand, been began and completed by the Rev. Mr. Caiey, Profeſſor of Bengallic, at Fort William.

The Duke of *Suſſex* has long intereſted himſelf very much in every thing that relates to the north of the iſland. His Royal Highneſs lately became poſſeſſed of a ſword which once belonged to the unfortunate Prince *Charles*. The blade had formerly three inſcriptions, one in Gaelic, another in Latin, and the third in French. The laſt is the only one which exiſts in a perfect ſtate; it is as follows: "*Ne me tirez pas, ſans raiſon; ne me remettez pas, ſans honneur!*" "Draw me not without reaſon; ſheathe me not without honour." Enough however remains of the Gaelic and Latin inſcriptions to ſhew that they are exactly to the ſame purport; and Sir John M'Pherſon and Sir John M'Gregor Murry have each produced a tranſlation in the Gaelic language. Theſe tranſlations are under the conſideration of the Highland Society, and when they have decided to which the preference is due, his Royal Highneſs intends to have it engraved on the ſword, together with an elegant tranſlation of the line in Latin.

The following is an Extract from the Salopian Journal, of Auguſt 20.—"*The Lord's Prayer.*—The admirers of fine engraving have now an opportunity of poſſeſſing this beautiful Prayer, engraved in a ſtile of matchleſs elegance and perfection, worthy ſo ſublime a compoſition. It is a chef d'œuvre of the celebrated artiſt, Williamſon, and is a bijou to grace the cabinets of the curious." This plate is allowed by the principal amateurs of the United Kingdom to be the moſt exquiſite ſpecimen, in ornamental writing engraving, ever yet offered for public inſpection, and the ſole production of R. Williamſon, 13, Taviſtock-row, Covent-garden, London, who lately publiſhed the ſame, at the low price of half-a-crown each copy.

VAUXHALL.

On Monday, July 21, the annual ſilver cup and cover, given by the proprietors of Vauxhall gardens, were ſailed for by ſeven pleaſure boats. The weather was favourable, and the ſcene delightful. The gardens were conſequently crowded, the company excellent, and the hilarity and gaiety that prevailed were enjoyed till day-light. We hear, with regret, that after the preſent ſeaſon, theſe *faſcinating gardens will be ſhut againſt the public for ever*, the ground being to be let on *building leaſe*.

At the late Stafford Aſſizes, Mr. D. in croſs-examining a ſimple country lad, aſked him if he did now know how much money ſuch a perſon had in his pocket when he went from home? "No, Sir," ſaid the lad. "Look at me, Sir," ſaid the Counſel, "you are upon your oath; will you ſay that you did not know?" "Yes, Sir." —"Now," ſaid the lad, "look at *me*, Sir; can you tell how much money I've got in *my* pocket?"

The following was thrown together by a member of a society of Gentlemen, who meet once a year to celebrate the birth-day of Shakespear, and is as follows—

ON THE
BIRTH-DAY
OF SHAKESPEARE,
A CENTO.
TAKEN FROM HIS WORKS.

Naturâ ipsâ valere, et mentis viribus excitari, et quasi quodam divino spiritu afflari.

CICERO.

——— Peace to this meeting,
Joy and fair time, health and good wishes.
Now, worthy friends, the cause why we are met,
Is in celebration of the day that gave
Immortal SHAKESPEARE to this favour'd isle;
The most replenished sweet work of nature,
Which from the prime creation e'er she fram'd.
O thou divinest Nature, how thyself thou blazon'st
In this thy son, form'd in thy prodigality,
To hold thy mirror up, and give the time
It's very form and pressure, When he speaks,
Each aged ear plays truant at his tales,
And younger hearings are quite ravished;
So voluble is his discourse—Gentle
As zephyr blowing underneath the violet,
Not wagging it's sweet head—Yet as rough,
(His noble blood enchaff'd) as the rude wind,
That by the top doth take the mountain pine,
And make him stoop to th' vale—'Tis wonderful
That an invisible instinct should frame him
To loyalty, unlearn'd; honour, untaught;
Civility, not seen in another; knowledge,
That wildly grows in him, but yields a crop
As if it had been sown. What a piece of work!
How noble in faculty! Infinite in reason!
A combination and a form indeed,
Where ev'ry god did seem to set his seal.
Heav'n has him now—Yet let our idolatrous fancy
Still sanctify his relicks; and this day
Stand aye distinguish'd in the Kalender
To the last syllable of recorded time:
For if we take him but for all in all,
We ne'er shall look upon his like again.

ON THE DEATH OF *RICHARD COMYNS BIRCH, Esq. of Bengal.*

Lamented Birch! too rudely snatched away
E're Life well enter'd its autumnal day,
Snatch'd, while Hope painted in her richest days
Joys of dear promise 'neath thy native skies,
If warm Benevolence that ever burn'd
To soothe the woe which others coldly mourn'd,
If stern Integrity that never mov'd
From that straight path it chose, because it lov'd,
A head that from the commerce of mankind
Could cull its stores, yet leave its guile behind,
(Apt or to thread the maze of themes profound,
Or spread the flash of festive wit around)
If so to act the Husband, Father, Friend,
That Praise might doubt where chief it should commend,
If these, untimely from our circle torn,
Claim just regrets, are objects fit to mourn,
Much have we lost. But should that worth be dear,
In Heav'nly climes which won attachments here,
There Friendship, rous'd from tears, shall hail prepar'd,
Superior bliss, your Virtues high reward,
Chase the chill sorrows of a selfish pain
And lose her griefs in thy eternal gain.

[*Asiatic Mir.*

From YORKE'S. POLITICAL REVIEW.

The works of Buonaparte from the Manuscript of an American.

Buonaparte asserts, "there can be no liberty in Europe till England has been destroyed:" it is certain "there can be no peace in the world, while Buonaparte has any political existence." The step he has taken, is only a landing place to reach some further elevation. The emperor of the French might gratify a strong ambition; but Buonaparte is insatiable. He has other views, and, though surrounded by danger, *he has not sufficient direction to conceal them.* To lord over a larger portion of Europe is his aim; the neighbouring countries are to be kept as *fiefs*, and the title of *emperor of the west*, was thrown out to the public, in the same spirit of anticipation, as that of Emperor of the French had been. Since the receipt of the emperor of Russia's message, the idea of the emperorship of the west has been adjourned; but his hatred against the Emperor Alexander, augments in proportion to the increasing popularity of the latter, and the influence he acquires by his conduct. It is, however, against England, that his rancour and hatred are undissembled. In his hours of insolence and fury, he breathed only menaces of deep and dire revenge. England was to be ransacked from its southern cliffs to the Orkneys: "London was to disappear for ever, and salt was to be sown on the soil over which the ploughshare of desolati[illegible] been driven". These paroxysms of i[illegible] have considerably abated: "Perfidious Albion, shopkeeping nation", and similar drolleries, are no where to be found, but in occasional stra[illegible] addresses from the wilds near the gulph of Biscay, and the mountains of the South, whose inhabitants have not yet received from Paris any models of the modern petitions of the day. It is very probable, that the project of invasion is an empty menace; and the folly of making demonstrations, the execution of which was never intended, is no argument against its being the case. Buonaparte is habituated to all kinds of extravagancies The affair of St. Domingo, the duke of Enghein, and of Moreau, are proofs of them. But he will find it more difficult to disembarrass himself of his navy of flat-bottomed boats. He must either invade, or be compelled, at the close of the war, to destroy what it has cost him so much time, labour, and expense to construct. For, he has placed himself in such a dilemma with England that peace never can be made, unless the demolition of the flotilla, be a primary article; as it would be better for England to continue the war to extinction, than to leave such means of offence in the hands of the enemy, an enemy whom no ties can bind, and whose regard for the rights of nations is entirely subservient to his personal ambition. By pursuing with unabated constancy and perseverance, an uniform system, this man has hitherto obtained the objects which he so ardently coveted, "the thane of Glamis has passed the thaneship of Cawdor to royal honours." He has played foully to obtain them, and has met, in his progress, with the abhorrence and detestation of mankind. If there be any power in Europe sufficiently disinterested and generous to become the ally of the French nation, and to help it to rid the world of this abominable tyrant; such a power will merit the gratitude of this and after ages. But, if past experience be any indication of the future, I fear, this is a mere illusion. A considerable share of errors may be reasonably expected from any party which may engage in serious hostilities with this usurper.

The whole system of the police is re-organized, invigorated afresh, and entrusted to Fouche. France is divided into four grand divisions, each of which, has a counsellor of state to superintend its police under Fouche, who is the grand hierarch of the police. These counsellors receive reports from their secretaries; these, from their commissaries & from their agents; and these from the *mouchards*, and the *sous mouchards*, who are the lowest in the scale of this new system. Every day, Fouche presents a report to the emperor; upon which, orders are issued conformably with the views or wishes of the tyrant.

The Empress, and the whole court, with the exception of Buonaparte, went, a short time ago, to the new opera of the Bards; and were received without the least symptom of applause, Buonaparte went to the next representation of it: when Fouche having distributed six hundred tickets, for the pit, among the *sous mouchards*, his master was, of course, applauded. At the grand parade, which took place after the assumption of the new titles, the cavalry were silent as Buonaparte passed along the line. One regiment of the foot guards applauded; but the people who were on the *place de Carouzel*, as spectators, were silent. There was only one particular spot whence any cheering was heard, and that came from a body of *mouchards*, who were stationed there for the purpose. The grand ceremonial of the anniversary of the fourteenth of July decided unequivocally the degree of popularity which Buonaparte enjoys. The whole distance from the Thuilleries to the hospital of Invalids was lined on both sides with the guards and other infantry: they stood so close to each other, that there was not room left for a person to pass between the soldiers. The procession consisted of eight thousand cavalry, the whole court, and his imperial majesty. In going from the Thuilleries, the procession moved very slowly, and made frequent pauses. Buonaparte was on a white Arabian horse, of great beauty: his affability exceeded what he had expressed at any former festival; and he nodded and saluted the people on each side of his way, without ceasing to smile, or rather, to affect a smile. His reception by the people of Paris must have excited a furious conflict in his bosom; for his countenance was completely decomposed; that part below his nose exhibiting something between a smile and a grin, but all above marking rage and contempt. From the moment he left the Thuilleries till his arrival at the Invalids, which occupied about three quarters of an hour, he was not cheered by a single voice though there was an immense multitude, composed of all classes, present.

> "No, so God help me, they spoke not a word;
> But like dumb statues, or unbreathing stones
> Stared on each other."

How is this extraordinary circumstance to be accounted for? Fouche having put the whole army of *mouchards* in requisition? The fact is, the *mouchards* are all jacobins, and though they receive their half crown each per diem, from the police; yet they were true to their principles [illegible] evinced on that day, the same indignant feelings as the people. In the pit of the opera, the[y] were posted together, and were obliged to make a noise; but, being stationed singly, at this ceremonial, they followed the impulse of their own feelings. As the procession went very slowly, I ran & I saw Buonaparte, at several places; and I heard but one voice throughout the immense crowd, which shouted "*vive l'empereur*;" but a young fellow, who stood beside the *mouchard*, who thus vociferated, called out, "*tais toi, bete ou je t'assomerai.*" At one station, I pretended not to know the person of Buonaparte, and begged a person to point out the emperor. "*Quel empereur, monsieur?*" "*l'empereur des Francais,*" I answered; "*nous n'en connoissons pas nous autres;*" was his reply. Fouche was reprimanded for this disrespectful silence of the people; but he replied, that he had distributed money, and that he could not force the Parisians to shout against their will. On returning from the hospital of the invalids, the procession went at a smart trot, amidst a great number of spectators, and without a whisper of applause. During the evening, Buonaparte sat to hear the concert at the centre window of the Thuilleries, where the late queen of France shewed herself to the people with the dauphin in her arms. The same silence was observed by the crowd as during the day. When the last air had been finished, the people applauded the music, when the tyrant seized the occasion to step forward, and to bow to the multitude; contrary to his expectations, they became silent at his approach. A few evenings ago, the Horatii of Corneille was represented, during which thirty young men were arrested and taken from the pit. An allusion to Moreau interrupted the performance for half an hour by provoking the highest applauses.

> "Romains souffrirez vous qu'on vous immole un homme,
> Sans qui Rome aujourd'hui cesseroit d'etre Rome?
> Dis Valere, dis nous si tu veux qu'il perisse,
> Ou tu pense choisir un lien pour son supplice.
> Sera-ce entre ces murs que mille et mille voix
> Font resonner encore le bruit de ses exploits?"

Buonaparte sent, a few days back, for Talma, *to receive lessons from him how to smile graciously* at the commemoration of the 14th of July. After he had gone through this course of mummery, he asked the French Roscius, "whether the Parisians still continued to find allusions in the tragedies?" "Corneille, especially in his Horatio." "Well, I desire it may be performed in three days," "Sire," said Talma, "If I might be permitted to represent the great inconveniences which must arise from its being acted, thirty young persons having been arrested the other night." "I desire it may be played again; and tell me what other authors excite the applause of the pit by their allusions," "Voltaire, sire, particularly his Tancred." "Give me an idea of Tancred, I forget it." On Talma's description of the play, Buonaparte observed, "Aye, aye, the return of Moreau, the return of Moreau: *ces f—Parisiens*, they hate, they detest me. *Eh bien! le sentiment est reciproque—qu'ils soient tranquilles, ou je marcherai sur leur ventre avec deux cent mille hommes.*" Talma returned to Paris, and informed the prefect of the palace (who is the superintendant of the theatres) of the order he had received to play Tancred; upon which, the prefect went to St. Cloud, and received the same orders. Tancred was played on the 16th of July, and was accompanied by the usual applauses and arrests. The performance was actually interrupted by the following verses;

> "Je voudrois qu'un heros si fier et si puissant
> N'eut pas pour s'aggrandir depouille l'innocent."

Also

> "On pleure, mais seigneur, on se borne a pleurer;
> Celui qu'on persecute attendrit tous les cœurs"

There are two causes of discontent existing in the departments, which have a prodigious effect on the public mind out of Paris, namely, the conscription, and the destruction of the woods and forests for the building of boats.

A book has been printed in Germany, which contains the history of Buonaparte for the year 1803; and he is so enraged at the facts therein detailed that he has sent an agent to find out the authors name at any price. The work contains the history of what has passed here during the first six months of 1804; and it ought to be translated into English. Buonaparte's hatred to England shews itself on all occasions. Walking one day in the park of St. Cloud, he remarked a tree which struck him with its beauty. The gardener was sent for, and asked the name of the beautiful tree. "*Sire, c'est une poirée Anglaise*"—"*Dans ce cas, il faut changer son nom. Je ne puis rien souffrir, qui a la moindre rapport avec cette nation perfide,*" "Sire, je lui donnerai quel nom vous voudrez." "Dont qu'elle soit appellé *la poirée Irlandaise.*" The silence observed by the Parisians on the late public festivals caused the disgrace of Dubois and the grand judge; Buonaparte reprimanded them severely for neglecting the well-known means of securing applause. When he was proclaimed emperor, in the streets of Paris, he addressed Dubois in the most indecent manner. Dubois, not knowing that Buonaparte was informed of what passed, told him a bold lie, 'que Pair retentissoit des applaudissemens." Regnier was more honest, and, like Buckingham, told the truth,

> "Now, by the holy mother, of our lord,
> The citizens are mum; say not a word."

Buonaparte was so satisfied with the applause of the six hundred mouchards, placed in the pit of the opera, that he resolved on the following evening to be present at the *gratis* representation at the theatre Francais—no applause—profound silence, except *cinq coups de sifflet.*

Every resistance to Buonaparte's will being always followed by punishment, the national institute, after the nomination of the emperor by the senate, having notified their intention of going in a body to St. Cloud, to offer their felicitations, his imperial majesty returned no answer whatever. He had not forgotten the insult they offered him in refusing *to wish*, with other public bodies; and, since he had obtained the crown without their assistance, he was resolved to make them feel he could hold it without the[m]. All the other great bodies had bee[n] ad[mitted] to the imperial presence, when the members of the institute received a mandate de par l'empereur, from the minister of the home department, to repair each to his respective office, and take the oath of fidelity. All obeyed, save two, Reveilliere Lepaux the late director, and [illegible] D[illegible] pen a the orientalist, whose names were immediately erased from the list. The members were indignant at this insult; but Buonaparte [illegible] thus mortified them, was graciously pleased to extend his forgiveness, and to receive a deputation from the different classes with the usual ceremonies. It has since been proposed, by one of the members, to change the term national into *imperial* institute; but this change has been rejected with indignation, as far as Frenchmen are capable for expressing indignation.

Volney gave in his resignation, as senator, under the pretext of travelling for his health; Buonaparte answered that he must keep his place, but that he may send in his resignation when he was well. He has again tendered it to the Senate, and having received no answer, he supposes it will be accepted. Three thousand livres are sent to him every month, which he regularly returns.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Poetical favor of "A SUBSCRIBER" was received yesterday too late for insertion, but shall meet attention in our next publication.

State of the THERMOMETER, in *Fort St. George* in a moderately cool room, opposite the Sea.

Date.	8 A. M.	Noon.	3 P. M.	8 P. M.
May 19	88	89½	87	86
20	87	87	84	84
21	82	81¼	82½	83
22	82½	82¼	83	83
23	84	85	85¼	85
24	86½	87¼	86	85½
25	85	86	86	85½
26	85½	86	86	86

19th A Little Rain about noon, and cloudy all the evening.
20th A slight rain in the morning, and cloudy all the evening.
21st Constant & heavy rain throughout the day with Thunder at intervals.
22d Smart Shower of rain till Noon with do.
23d A little drizling rain about 9 P. M.
24th The greater part of the day very hazy.
26th About 4 A. M. slight rain.

MADRAS MARRIAGE.

At Mahe, on the 11th Inst Lieut. W, H, Stanley, of the 8th Regt Bombay Native Infantry to Miss J, Marin.

MADRAS DEATH.

At the Presidency Alexander Stodart, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service.

BENGAL MARRIAGE.

On the 1st Inst, Mr, George Thos, Gibson of the House of Gibson, Son, and Knox, to Miss Margaret Moir.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On the 5th Instant the Lady of M. Smith, Esq, of a Daughter.

On the 7th Instant at Barrack pore the Lady of Capt. Lewis Wiggens, of a Son

BENGAL DEATH.

At Sea on his passage to the Cape Mr. Hugh Baillie, late of Bengal.

On the 24th ult. at Purneah, Charles Græme, Esq, Judge and Magistrate of that District.

EUROPE MARRIAGE.

At St, George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Capt. Herbert, son of the Earl of Carnarvon, to Miss Head sole heiress to the Rev Dr. Head,

EUROPE BIRTH.

At his house in Clarges-street, the Lady of the Hon, Sir Edward Crofton, of a son and heir.

EUROPE DEATHS.

Mr Whitfell, one of his Majesty's Cooks. He has left property to the amount of 18,000l without any relation to inherit it

Suddenly, on Sunday se'night, at his house in Russell-street, Dublin, in the prime of life, Joseph Samuel Hume, Esq brother to W. H. Hume, Esq. of the Representatives in Parliament for the county of Wicklow, On opening the body, it was discovered that his death was occasioned by a quantity of extravasated blood having found its way into the lungs.

At his house in Conduit-street, James Robson, Esq. many years an eminent bookseller in New Bond-street.

Sunday se'night James Jackson, M. D. lately one of the Physicians to the Infirmary, Manchester.

At Scalpsie Mill, Island of Bute, aged 103, Isabel M'Glashan. She retained her faculties to the last.

At Bristol, sincerely lamented by her friends and relatives, Mrs. Boardman, relict of the late Colonel Boardman, Royal Scotch Greys, and sister to Henry Darell, Esq, of Gale Hill, Kent.

At her house at Startford Green, Mrs. Elizabeth West. relict of the late Mr, Charles West, of Bucklersbury:

Mrs. Nesbitt, Daughter of Dr. Nesbitt, and first Cousin of the late John Wilkes, Esq, Cumberland, of London.

Madras:—PRINTED BY JOHN YOUNG, FORT, OPPOSITE ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

*** *It is requested that those* SUBSCRIBERS *to the* COURIER *who are occasionally changing their residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the* PRINTER *who will pay attention to their order, and Subscribers at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1807.

Continued from the Fourth Page.

The torrent of public opinion is so strong against Buonaparte, that the american ambassador Mr. Livingston, who had that sort of blind admiration for the Corsican, which was pretty general some years ago amongst the members of the London corresponding society, has lately discovered that Buonaparte carries things *too far*. It is reasonable to suppose that Mr. Livingston's conversion will be followed by the conversion of some English gentlemen, who, during the peace, expressed an admiration of Buonaparte's crimes in language still more adulatory than the American Ambassador.

A celebrated lawyer presented, some time ago, a petition to the tribunate in favour of personal liberty: in his petition he adopted the precise words used by Buonaparte and Cambaceres on the same subject; he was soon after taken from his own house, in the middle of the night, and his family has never been able to learn what has become of him. Buonaparte left Paris in July, to review the camps on the coast, and attempt the descent; he has taken three thousand crosses for the members of the legion of honour, who belong to the army of the coast.

Fouche has written a circular letter to the prefects of the departments, in which he acquaints them that the positive orders of his majesty *imperiously command* the exercise of a police, vast, comprehensive, &c. and he then observes, that the police is not only the guarantee of personal security, but it ought to be also the best guarantee of civil liberty. What mockery must this appear to an Englishman!

Extracts from American Papers.

The following Article, from a London Paper, merits attention.

"The fee simple of Spanish America would be to this country equal to the amount of our national debt. What has enabled us to carry on the war so long, at an expense which thirty, nay ten years ago, no man believed it possible for this country to bear; but our increase of colonies and consequent increase of commerce? It would astonish the public to know the great riches we have derived from the Dutch colonies alone of Demarara, Isequibo and Surrinam, which will probably be thrown away in a treaty of peace by our ministers as if they were incumbrancess—Out of such fertile colonies, British industry and capital have extracted prodigious wealth. What might we not draw from Spanish America, having as we still have, though Lord Howick is still first Lord of the Admiralty, the Sovereignty of the Seas? With the sources of the precious metals in our hands, we could controul commerce in peace nearly as much as we do by our navy in time of war. With the monopoly of the trade of the richest, most extensive, and naturally strongest colonies in the world, our commerce and manufactures would rise with a new life, would expand with a new vigour, which would make our national debt be felt as but a feather, while its redemption would be rapidly going on by means of the sinking fund. Our encrease of commerce would also necessarily augment our maritime strength, and circumscribe that of the enemy.

France might possibly one day reach our East India dominions over-land with her armies; but Spanish America is not vulnerable; so detached from Europe, it would always belong to that nation which held the trident of Neptune. From it we should derive new sources of wealth to counterbalance our new burthens, and the conquest of it would more firmly establish us as a colonial and maritime power than any other step we could take, or any other event that could happen.—These are not ordinary times. The revolutions in Europe are but the prelude to still greater events in other parts of the world.—In a general view of society, a change of masters in Spanish America would be of far greater importance to the world than the changes which have already happened in Europe. Our ministers must be 'drunken drivellers' indeed if they believe that Bonaparte designs to let the Bourbon family possess Spanish America, the richest colonies in the world, and the most important in a military point of view, especially with the views he entertains of universal empire. To France or to England, Spanish America speedily must fall. Under other ministers we should look to it as the means of our redemption; but we are under the Foxites, who, if the pamphlet on the state of the nation be, as it is said, their manifesto, think this country holds itself up too highly, and that the only remedy for our difficulties is to lower the public spirit. We must give up our right of search, we must restore the freedom of the seas, set limits to our colonial aggrandizement, and share our commercial greatness with Bonaparte, as the only way of appeasing him. If this system of policy be pursued, England is undone."

The king of Prussia has brought himself to that state, which it has been foreseen, and foretold, he would reach. As far as relates to Prussia, it must excite no compassion for any thing which she may suffer, but the fate of Hamburg, Bremen, &c. must excite the sympathy of every generous heart, while every independent mind is fired with indignation. The opulence of those cities arose from commerce, and principally in their intercourse with England; and this intercourse, must cease, because Bonaparte wills it!

Great-Britain will, though reluctantly, be compelled to treat as enemies, those who submit to the order of her enemy, and those cities, where commerce has flourished, will become deserted, except by French commissaries and agents, who will squeeze them out of what has been acquired by care and industry. We know that to many of our fellow citizens, it would be a waste of time to endeavour to prove that Bonaparte only wants the power to make us subservient to his will as he has the nations of Europe. To conquer us, he would not be so mad as to attempt, but that he would interdict our commerce as he has done that of others, we cannot (and we are surprized that any one can) doubt. The British navy is the only obstacle between Bonaparte and universal domination.—*Ledger.*

AN ANECDOTE.

Some years ago, when party ran high at the East India House, Administration pitted a certain Scotch Baronet to oppose Governor Johnstone, who was then a principal speaker in favour of the rights of the Company. The Baronet, at a General Court of Proprietors, made a long and ve-

hement ſpeech, which ſeemed to prove that the Company were actually inſolvent and much was expected to be heard in anſwer; when lo! Governor Johnſtone, with a compoſure not uſual to him in debate, got up, and after ſaying that he had paid the greateſt attention to every word the worthy Baronet had uttered, begged leave to aſk him one queſtion: If the Company's affairs were in the terrible plight he ſet forth, for what purpoſe did the Hon. Baronet purchaſe his ſtock only two days before? Was it to loſe his money, or was it for the purpoſe of making a ſpeech?—Theſe queries, which would have abaſhed any modeſt man, had the following extraordinary effect: The Baronet ſtepped over the benches to the Governor, and taking him by the hand ſaid, "George, I did not think of that, but I have done with politics; what time is your dinner ready?" The Governor told him, and they actually went away to the latter's houſe to enjoy a convivial bottle.

AN ANECDOTE.

Some time ago, at a veſtry meeting of the pariſh of St. Martin's, Weſtminſter, it was propoſed to affix a new ſet of ropes to the bells; ſome were of opinion that the old ones would do if ſpliced. This brought about a ſtrong difference of opinion, the reſult of which was, that many meetings were held upon the occaſion. It was at length determined to ſplice the old ropes. The expence of the ſeveral meetings on this buſineſs amounted to *ninety pounds*, and the the expence of ſplicing the ropes amounted to *twelve!*

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

THE RIGHT HON'BLE

Lady W. Bentinck

JUNE 1ſt.

WILL BE PUBLISHED,

N^o. V.

(Volume Second)

OF THE

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AND

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A FEW COPIES OF THE FOUR FORMER NUMBERS,

Containing views of Madras, of the Cuſtom Houſe, the Banquetting room, and the Hookkaburdar, may be had on application to the Printer, Mr. J. Young, Fort, oppoſite St. Mary's Church.

The Appendix to Volume I. contains the liſt of the Civil Service, His Majeſty's and the H. C. Troops—The Staff of the Right Honorable the Governor, the General Staff of the Army, Staff of the Black-Town, the Medical Servants, and the Chaplains on the Madras Eſtabliſhment: alſo the Liſt of the Officers of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and the names of the European Reſidents out of the Service.

☞ *The correſpondence of literary friends in aid of the Work, is reſpectfully ſolicited by the Editor.*

China Goods Lottery.

Eighth Days Drawing in the Second Claſs.

THURSDAY, 21ſt May, 1807.

No. 1020 A Prize of one corge Broad Nankeen.

Prizes of Half cheſt Hyſon tea each,

144 904 957 202.

Prizes Ten pieces Broad Nankeen each.

931 926 933 837 861.

Prizes One Tub Sugar candy each,

1126 10 499 233 529 66.

BLANKS.

911	559	389	359	47	215	1001	609
29	1090	639	769	871	174	1042	716
60	196	253	254	754	742	763	482
468	1072	494	1044	1113	822	701	1133
396	227	299	799	797	75	71	571
7	108	901	451	858	1142	335	931
130	52	239	840	857	585	827	298
507	246	40	599	2	45	479	637
809	1139	884	670	272	136	979	326
882	843	1004	977	153	266	999	176
1048	881	692	19				

Ninth & Laſt Days Dawing in the Second Claſs.

MONDAY, 25th May, 1807.

No. 1055 A Prize of 10 Pieces Broad Nankeen, and laſt drawn Ticket, 7 Corges Broad Nankeen.

Prizes two corges Broad Nankeen each,

756 262.

No. 190 Prize Half cheſt Hyſon Tea,

Prizes 10 Pieces Broad Nankeen each,

347 970 652 549 537 358 622 107 126 1040.

Prizes of One Tub Sugar candy each,

524 421 346 535 686 328 1110 587 542 504 217.

BLANKS.

1064	205	11	905	413	271	1129	456
805	399	711	394	63	380	249	772
731	237	458	173	286	792	131	870
330	424	943	1012	685	1049	610	717
918	513	818	775	460	557	1075	976
62	689	954	135	606	291	681	1057
1107	869	780	631	244	891	397	352
506	78	1121	729	644	329	812	137
734	682	523	699	324	100	27	125
724	405	133					

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